

THE EVENING ORITIC.

16TH YEAR---NO. 4,878.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

Lynched.

R. H. TAYLOR'S

Suits, Wraps, Deer's-hair Bustles,

PARASOLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

All Just Received and in the Latest Styles.

Cheap Ginghams for Girls

Shirt Waists for Boys.

A Large and Varied Stock Selling Rapidly. Call at Once.

933 Pennsylvania Avenue.

JERSEYS!

For Ladies and Misses.

GREAT VARIETY IN STYLE AND PRICE.

Examine qualities and note prices elsewhere; then do us the favor to compare both with ours.

We Guarantee Quality, Price, Perfection in Fit and Finish.

KID GLOVES.

We have one hundred dozen Kid Gloves. regular price \$1 per pair, which we will sell for a short time at 75c. per pair. We do this to familiarize ladies with this Department and to increase our Glove

DOUGLASS

522, 524, 526 NINTH ST., ST. CLOUD BUILDING.

Clear the Track!

WE GOT THEM!

37 CASES FINE CUSTOM-MADE

CLOTHING

Men, Boys and Children.

The finest and best assortment in the District, just received and ready for inspection. We are determined to dispose of them if the Low Price is an object to the purchaser. So call early and make vour selection.

M. F. EISEMAN,

421 Seventh Street Northwest

Under Odd-Fellows' Hall.

P. S .- Suit Lot 4640 has a new style vest with five outside pockets. The latest out, our own improvement. All are invited to inspect same.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS At Fifty Cents on the Dollar AT THE

Misfit Store CORNER TENTH AND F STS.

WOOD MANTELS,

IN OAK, CHERRY, MAROGANY, WALNUT, Ac., From the cheapest to the richest artistic designs, We invite an inspection of our rooms and a com-parison of our prices, as we are seiling a great va-riety of HOUSE FURNISHINGS at very tow

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON

THE LAUTEN ENGRAVING CO., OF 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE. Furnish the best and cheapest substitute for WOOD ENGRAVING.

Braided Jerseys Second Edition.

To-day's Stock Quotations. To-day's Stock Quotations.
The following observations of the transactions in the financial market to-day, together with the opening and closing quotations, are furnished by the banking-house of H. D. Cooke, Jr., & Co., 1429 F street, Washington, h. C.

Name. O. 3p.m. Name. O.; 3p.m. C, & O, ... 14 14 N, Pa.

C, & O, ... 14 14 N, Pa.

C, C, C, L, & 1. 95 95 95 pref...

Can. 8. ... 527 52 Pa, Mail...

C, C, & I, C

Con. Pa. ... 587 58 81, Paul...

D, L, & W 124% 124% pref... 1

Dol. & H. ... 167% 107% Union Pa.

D, & B. G. ... 18% 18% W, Union Pa.

Eric. ... 21% 1 W, St.L.& P.

H. & St. J.

pref. ... 1974 OOL, Coal.

U. S. SECURITIES. O.

Chiengo Grain and Provision Pat-tures.

The following summary by B. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud building, Ninth and F streets, shows the course of the Chicago produce mar-ket up to 1 p. m. to-day:

	0.	И.	L.	C.
Wheat-May	88%	894	8814	88%
June,.	90%	91	89%	89%
Corn-May	56%	17736	50%	56%
June	57%	57%	57	57
July	591/4	59%	88%	584
Oats-May	99%	93%	991	991
July	33%	334	33V	330
Pork-May	17 921/2	17 97 %	17 90	17 92%
June	18 02 %	18 10	18 00	18 02%
Lard-May.	0 40%	9 45	0 972	9 40
June.	9 52%	9 55	9 45	9 474
July	9 57%	9 62%	9 55	9.55

The following are the closing quotations of he Washington Stock exchange to-day:

П	D.C. HONDE.	Trea.	ALK (I	RR. STOCK.	"TARCE	Ash a
ı	Per Im. 6s '91, coin Per Im. 7s		116	W.& G. st'k "bonds Col'ba	112 29	
ı	Mt. Bt'k 7s		1224	N. Cap & O street Met	884 ₉ 694	40% 70%
	Vater st'k 7s, 1901, currency	181		Anacostia .		
	Water st'k 7s, 1903, currency	5100		COS. Wash, City		
	50-yr.fund 3,65s 1924		J _{rese}	Gasl't. Co.	3814	8874
	20-yr fund 5 p c. 1899	114%	115	N. Union Ool'ba Met	104	19 12 4
	currency 20-yr fund 6a, 1892,	113%		Arlingt'n	45 185	47%
	80-yr fund	115%	116%	Franklin Corcoran		50
	6s, 1902,	125		Ger-Am'n . Riggs	7	133

THE MARKETS.

Gossip on the New York Exchange To-day—The Chicago Markets.
The New York stock market has been demoralized for the past two years, with an occasional spurt, which has been soon followed by a relapse, and the lambs have been, as usual, fleeced. This condition has been caused by the marked distrust of general railroad management, as seen in the decline of the favorties. A notable instance is that of the Wabash Facific. In the summer of 1881 the preferred stock sold at 96, the common 58. At these figures those who held the bulk of the stock were selling out on the public, and they worked it all summer. By the following December the preferred had fallen to 64 and common to 52. When the Wabash report for 1881 was published and the stock had fallen still lower, the company closed the year with a deficiency of over \$2. sional spurt, which has been soon followed by

Wabash report for 1881 was published and the stock had fallen still lower, the company closed the year with a deficiency of over \$2,500,000. It had paid out in dividends \$1,500,000-every cent of which was paid with borrowed money—and it was obliged to borrowed; the state of the state

ment is expected to-day, and it is reported will show considerable decrease.

Chicago dispatches say the agreement of the Western Trunk Line Association provides that on all railroad supplies for Union Pacific a rate of 15 cents per 100 pound from Chicago to Omaha will be charged. This is much less than rates formerly charged. In cousequence of the reduction in Union Pacific of supplies, the Atchinson & Tepeka and the Santa Fe & Denver demanded a reduction in rates for supplies for their roads between Chicago and Kansas City and Southern roads.

The younger Vanderblits are believed to have accumulated a very large block of D., L. & W.

& W.,
Winslow Whitlock bought Union Pacific, J.
Williams sold 800 Eric at 21½ to ½. Good-child & Dondon bought. Traders are princi-pal desicrs in D., L. & W. The rest of the list is featureless and renewals are flat at one per cent. Bonds are quiet

als are flat at one per cent. Bonds are futer but firm.

We have advices from London this morning that at least 3,000,000 of trade deliars are held there by speculators at a cest of from 85 to 90 cents, awaiting the action of Cougress relative to their redemption. Should the bill pass they will be at once forwarded.

J. D. Stayback has sold 1,000 D. L. & W. at 124 %, and is now offering any part, or 2,000 at %.

The Chicago Markets Fo-day.

Special Diapatch to This Evenina Carrio.

Chicago, March 29.—On the whole this has been an off day on 'Change, there having heen a marked decrease in trading. Whost was only fairly active and without much strength. It opened higher than the closing price of yesterday, but shortly afterward sold 'q cent off owing to a general disposition to realize, and on absence of any pronounced short interest. At the lowest point, however, the effects of the light receipts began to be foll, and the market strengthened percephalty. off, and the market strengthened periodly. The situation in New York and Milwaukee and a good deal to do with the condition of the occil market. It was emphatically a scalpers market. There was an particular action on the part of the built sand bears, and the deals were just to make a scalp. There was an advance toward the close of the seasion with a somewhat firmer feeling.

Corn was strong and firm under light receipts, there being rather more buyers than sollers. Otherwise there were no features of interest.

interest.

Provisions were very steady, the range for the day not being over 10 cents, but there was scarcely anything doing.

J. W. B.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED

PROVOKED BY AN UNJUST VERDICT

How the Verdict in the Case of Berner, the Murderer, Influenced the Passion of a Cincinnati Mob-A Night Attack Upon the Jaii-Berner's Escape from the Sheriff-A Call for Troops.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Ten thousand persons gathered at Music Hall last night

in response to a call by reputable citizens to take action on the Berner verdict, ren-

dered a few days ago.

William Berner was charged with the murder of William H. Kirk, but was found guilty of manslaughter only. Berner tes-tified that Joe Palmer, his associate, committed the murder, while he only looked on and got a share of the money. The verdict was declared privately by the judge who tried the case to be an outrage, and the jury after leaving the court-room were hooted by the crowd. One of the jurors a day or two after the verdict was badly beaten in the street by an indignant crowd, and another was forced to leave his home, At the mass-meeting last night the crowd was so great that many persons could not gain admission.

gain admission.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the verdict, and a committee on legislation was appointed. Upon adjournment the crowd moved to the jail, where they attacked the front door. At 9:40 p. m, the riot alarm was sounded, summoning the entire police force to the jail, crowds of people gathering in that vicinity.

The police upon arriving in the vicinity of the jail commanded the crowd to move on, and not being obeyed fired, but as no one was hurt it was pressumed that they fired in the air. It is said that that was the intention of the police, they being in sympathy with the movement to condemn

sympathy with the movement to condemn the Berner verdict. A shot or two was fired from the jail, but the crowd refused to

At 11:30 the first Ohio Regiment National Guards entered the jail, having been marched through the front entrance of the courthouse, and thence through the tunnel into the jail where the mob thronged. The police inside the jail arrested some of the first members of the mob that entered, but this soon became impracticable, and the police refrained from using their pistols.

The Jall Set on Fire. CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 29—2:30 a. m.—The crowd in the jail have set fire to the coal in the cellar. The fire-alarm was sent out and the firemen responded, but the crowd overturned the hose carriage and cut the hose into a hundred pieces. They rolled a barrel of coal oil and threw it into the cellar to increase the fire. About 50 of the rioters then started for the gun store of Kiltridge & Co. to get a supply of ammunition. They armed themselves with muskets, and

A Continuous Firing is Kept Up

A Continuous Firing is Kiept Up by the militiamen inside the ja.l and the crowd outside. Lew Kent, a moulder, was shot, it is supposed fatally, and was taken home in a patrol wagon. Newton Cobb, a spectator standing in Court street, was shot through the shoulder by some one in the upper part of the jail building. A lady spectator is also reported to have been shot, but her name is not learned. The patrol wagon just passed up from the jail on the way to the hospital, containing five persons said to have been shot. The crowd is the most determined set of men ever seen in this city, and are bent on hanging the prisoner in the jail or blowing the building up. A Continuous Firing is Kept Up

Fatal Effect of the Firing.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—When the militia fired on the mob and cleared them out of the jail one man was killed in the corridor and another mortally wounded, dying upon reaching the hospital. Many were wounded, none mortally. Officer Mann was seriously shot in the groin by a rioter. Corporal Rese was badly wounded by a stone. Twenty-four of the rioters were caught and locked up. At 2:30 o'clock Officer Joe Stern was shot in the abdomen and Fatal Effect of the Firing.

Bled to Death in a Few Minutes. left breast. After the mob quitted the gun stores of Kiltridge they raided three other gun stores and returned to the neighborhood of the jail. The militia began firing on them, and a man, woman and child were killed by the militia at Court and Sycamore streets. They were all laid out in the Northern Railroad Depot. It is now said by the police that sixteen persons have been killed during the night and a large number wounded. It is impossible to get particulars.

The Situation at 4 O'clock.

By 4 o'clock the map was under courted, and

The Situation at 4 O'clock.

By 4 o'clock the mob was under control, and had begun to disperse. The militia had advanced from the jail and were posted in the streets near by, and shot at every suspicious person coming in sight. A Gattling gun commanded an approach, but had not been fired. The streets were kept clear for three squares in every direction. The mob had turned over to the police a number of guns they had taken, but there are many still in the hands of the rioters.

The Murderers Escape from the LOVELAND, OHIO, March 29.—This little town is very much excited over the supposition that William Berner, the murderer of old man Kirk, is hidding somewhere in this place. After sentence was passed upon Berner yesterday he was hurricedly propared for the trip to Columbus and in company with a disguised deputy sheriff was taken from the jail and spirited out of Cincinnati. Berner was driven to Linewood in a buggy sand boarded the Morrow accommodation at that place and came to Loveland. Hardly had they taken their seast in the car when George Walton, an employe of the courthouse, said:

"There is Berner." Sheriff.

"There is Berner." There is Herner."

The whole car was soon in an uprear. The deputy sheriff called Walton and told him to keep still. They reached here at 3:30, and said they were cigar-makers on their way to Chillicothe for work. It was soon noised about, however, that Berner was in town, and the people began to gather. Berner would not say a word, but stood shaking as if he was baily frightened. As the train pulled into the station it was surrounded, but no attempt was made to board the train until it pulled out.

Berner Was Hussiled Out.

but broke away, sot on one of the platforms.

Berner Was Hustled Out, but broke away, got on one of the platforms and ran through a car, a brakeman following and shouting, "There he goes!" He ran against a woman and knocked her down and finally jumped off the front platform, closely followed by Scott Harris. He broke for the river and is still at large somewhere in the neighborhood. Had there been ten determined men here last night Berner would have been lynched. The people are greatly excited.

mined men here last hight Berner would have been tynched. The people are greatly excited.

The Killed and Wounded.

The following is the list of killed and wounded in the assault on the jati last night: Killed-Henry Gates, blacksmith; James Green, street-car conductor; H. A. Breigenstein, paperhanger; James Kirk; Politeman J. Stern; Mary Smith, who was a spectator; Low Kent, a moulder, and two men as yet unidentified.

Wounded-Walter Fay, carriage maker, shot through both thishs, fatal; Jesse Bright, shot in hand, Edward Zenhder, thigh, dangerously; Charles Gark, carriage triumer, clost, seriously; Ben Faterson, wound in arm, James Foy, right leg; Newton Cobb, left aro; M. Saley, bruised with a bowlder; Sancul Foz, (coloied) bruised in right shoulder. Michael Ragerty, abdomen, Istaliy; Adelph Buser, barkeoper, dangerously; Jackson Todd, fireman, right lung, Istal; Henry Duile, farmer, leg; Michael Shay, blacksmith, groin, serious; Charles Breadwell, carriage-cusker, arm; Minacel Habe, saloon-kooper, arm; Edward Mather, right ear, Harry Rollins, militaman, head; James and Ed Donaldson, leg, flesh wounds; Louis Krunner, both legs and hands; Hugh Darling, leg; Ed Sator, thigh; J. B. Black, head and legs; Frivate Given, Company I, left cheek; Harmau Roee, plaaterer, scalp wound; Cyrus Johnson, leg wounded; James A. Leonard, foot; Dr. James A. Leboutellier, shoulders; Wm. McMinner, arm; George Miller, thigh; Anthony Vedde and C. L. Bartling, elightly wounded.

Berner Reporter Captured. It is reported this morning that Berner has been captured near Milford, Ohio. A Later Report Says Re Was

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 29.—Berner, it was aid, escaped from the train at Loveland, O.

said, escaped from the train at Loveland, O., last night, but the best information at hand to-day leads to the belief that he taken of the train and hanged. It is thought fature developments will confirm this.

Guns Turned Upon the Jail. PRITSBURIOR, March 29.—A special telegram from Columbus at noon says: "The latest reports from Columbus at noon says: "The latest reports from Cincinnal stated that the mob has captured the guns of the Fifth Battery and have turned them on the jatl. The Govern has just ordered \$5,000 rounds of ammunition to Cincinnatt, and will send the Fourteenth Regiment there by special train this afternoon."

An Appeal to the Governor for Aid

An Appeal to the Governor for Aid.

Columnus, O., March 29—noon.—The Governor has just received a dispatch from the sheriff of Hamilton County, imploring him to immediately order to his assistance a large force of the State mailtia. The sheriff states that the situation in discinant it extremely critical and a renewel of the outbreak may occur at any moment on even a much larger series than last night. He stated that the conflict between the mob and military last night in which several innocent persons were wounded has greatly incensed the people of the country, and unless a large force of military be at once disputched to the scene of the troubles there is no telling where the mob will stop should head fire force of military be at once disputched to the scene of the troubles there is no telling where the mob will stop should head like by renewed.

The Situation at Noon.

Cincinnati, March 20—The vicinity of the

The Situation at Noon.

Cincinnati, March 29—The vicinity of the juil at noon is crowded with a vast throng of excited, determined men who asan the juil with hungry glances, batckening an irrepressible desire to wreak vengeance on the wretched criminals shelicred within its wolls. Solders and police form a line around the building. A wagu load of muskets has been earried into the juil.

The lose to Kitridige & Co., whose gunstore was guited, is \$5,000.

The juil officials are repairing the damages to the building, with a view to rendering it secure from further attack, as more trauble and policy and property.

anticipated.
Additional reports place the killed at ten and the wounded at fifty.

Berner New Reported to Be in the

Penitentlary.

The capture of Berner is contradicted. It is now reported that he is safe in the peni-

The Crime and the Verdict.

The Crime and the Verdict.

William Berner, by his own contession, participated with a negro named Joe Palmor, in a murdering and robbing William II. Rirk, in his own stable just before Christmas, and then have been stable just before Christmas, and then have been dead out and dumping it in Mill Creek. On Monday last he was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury. No event in the local history of the city created such excitement. The jury were hissed and hooted, and they had to run away from the courthouse to escape the rage of the bystanders and prevent their being transformed into a mob for the execution of vengeance. Intense Indignation pervaded all classes and men of high standing, and women, too, were unreserved in expression favoring the trying of Berner and the other three murderers in juli by Judge Lynch's quick methods.

The case had been in hearing over two weeks. The jury took it on Saturday for two bours and were then dismissed until Monday, where, after they has been out several hours, the announcement was made that they were ready with a verdict. Everybody was speculating as to what the result would be. Many said the verdict must be murder in the first degree. "We are gone," said First could recommend to mercy, Barner will never hang." "I will guess," said His Honor Judge Matthews, "that they will say murder in the second degree.

The jurors died in, Everything became atlent as death as the Court asked the usual question: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," replied several, among them the foreman, "Gentlemen, you will hear your verdict read." The clerk took the paper from the foreman and read: "We, the jury in the issue joined, find the defendant, William Berner, not guility of marsled in the first degree, but guility of marsled in the spressions of diegust and asger from the

in the first degree, but guilty of manufaughter,"
There arose a cry of surprise, mingled with expressions of disgust and acger from the whole audience. The prosecution refused to sak the polling of the jury. It was not necessary to sak the Court what he thought of the verdict. "It's a d-d outrage," he exclaimed, in an undertone, and without the customary thanks to the jury for their faithfulness in doing their duty simply said, "The jury is dismissed." The twelve men arose and quickly got out of the court-room through a back entrance and amid great tumulit. The news spread rapidly over the city, kindling indignation as it went. From thence on the feeling has grown more and more intense, culminating in the events of last night.

A DEADLOCK THREATENED

will be wared.

On the Bill for the Construction of Steel Cruisers. A good-sized fight is expected to come be-fore the House and Senate shortly. The Naval till is the bone of contention over which war

will be wared.

The House is determined that Secretary Chandler shall have no money to spond on steel cruisers, etc.

The Senate, backed by the President, says he shall have it, and that the steel cruisers shall be constructed. The bill is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee, and will probably be reported with the steel-cruiser amendment on Monday.

The Democrate of the House will refuse to grant the cruiser money.

The Senate will demand it.

The conferees will likely disagree, and others will be appointed.

There is no telling when or where the fight will end.

Such is the outlook to-day.

Such is the outlook to-day.

THE DETECTIVE CASES Set Down for Trial on Monday, April

7-Two Indictments Against Mc-Eifresh and Miller Nolle Prossed. After the Kellogg case was disposed of to-day, in the Criminal Court, District Atday, in the Criminal Court, District Attorney Worthington called up the detective cases, and entered a noile pros as to George O. Miller and George W. McElfresh in the two indictments connected with the larceny and recolving of stolen notes and bonds from the National Metropolitan Bank.
Mr. Worthington said that he had examined the testimony and was satisfied that a noile should be entered as to those parties.
Mr. Worthington said that as to the other two derendants in these indictments, Charles E. Filinder and James McDevitt, he would set Monday week (April 7: for the trial.
Colonel Christy, of the counsel for the defendant, said that the date suited them and they would be ready.

GRANT AND BLAINE.

What the Ex-President Says of Presidential Prospects.
General Grant, in an interview yeaterday, said that a remark of his about Mr. Blains in said that a remark of his about Mr. Blathe in a former interview had been misinterpreted. He had said, not that he would not dine where Mr. Blathe was a guest, but that he would not go to a dinner gotten up expectally to bring Mr. Blathe and himself together, demeral Grant thought Blathe, Athur and Logan would go to Chicago with attenth in about the order named, but he was not prepared to say that this strength would remain with them after the first bellot. He regreted that we had ignored the Monree doctrine in the matter of the Pansma Caual.

THE DANVILLE INVESTIGATION. Coalitionists Testifying To-day. Several Conditionates were called to-day to testify in the Danville ript investigation. Their testimony was in the same line as that Their testimony was in the same line as that given yeaterday, and as a matter of news or fact did not differ materially from that of yeaterday. The winesses stated that the circuit reaued by the Bourbons had the effect of making many Coalitionists believe the negroes were trying to rule, and, caupled with the Bourbons' report of the Danville riot, resulted in decreasing the Coalitionist vote and increasing that of the Bourbon.

The Governor Murray Case. There was no public session of the Springer Committee today. The clawges against Gov-erner Murray, of Viah, were to be investigated, but the examiner who reported it to the De-partment of Justice, and who is the principal witness, was sick, and the matter went over.

What an Old Scorcher the Poem Must Be:

Norristown Herald.

John Boyle O'Reilly has written a poem about "A Lost Friend," We inter that John loaned him \$10.

WHERE IS JOHN WALSH?

THE GOVERNMENT MUST GET HIM

Or Go to Trial in the Kellogg Case Without Him on the 21st Day of April—Walsh's Lack of Veracity is Admitted by the Counsel on Both Sides—Indge Wylie's Comments on the Fallure to Find Walsh,

The motion to set a day for trial in the case of Hon. William Pitt Reliegg, indicted on the charge of receiving a bribe, came up in the Criminal Court before Justice Wylle this morning. Attorney-General Browster, Special Counsel

Attorney-General Browster, Special Counsel R. T. Merrick and District Attorney Worthington appeared for the Government and Mesers, Shellabarger & Wilson. Mr. Nat Wilson and Mr. R. G. Ingersell for the defendant, Mr. Nat Wilson brought the motion to the attention of the Court. He said that since the letter to the Attorney-General was written they had received no initimation from the Government as to what its course would be, and they were left entirely in the dark. They had hoped that the Government would meet them half way and agree to a day for trial. It would be seen that the Government would meet them half way and agree to a day for trial. It would be seen that the Government rests its delay on the testimony of Mr. Walsh; and since the motion had been filed there had appeared in the public prints two letters over the signature of Walsh from a neighboring city.

How Walsh Circulated Mis Letters.
Judge Wylie said he supposed that everybody had seen it. Walsh had been kind
enough to sead him a slip through the mail.
He had this morning received another from
him which was a copy of the one sent to Mr.
Springer. him which was a copy of the one sent to ac-springer.

Mr. Wilson then read the last letter of Walsh which has been printed, and in which he charges that one of the special counsel in the Star-Route cases (Mr. Merrick) informed him that Mr. Bliss was responsible for the non-indictment of Kellogg on the two previous attempts, and that he held a conference with Kellogg at the residence of Secretary Chand-ler.

Walsh Shown Again to be a Liar.

Walsh Shown Again to be a Liar.
Mr. Wilson said that he was authorized to state, by the gentleman to whom it referred, that it was false in every particular.
Mr. Wilson resumed and inshed the reading of the letter, and then eatd whether it was written from a lunate asylum or some man for a wicked purpose he would not say, but it was incredible that the defendant should be compelled to wait a trial while this man was within the process of the court. They did not sak the Court to dismiss the case. They wanted a trial and hoped it would be granted.

Merrick Contradicts Walsh.

Merrick Contradicts Watsh.

Mr. Merrick prefaced his statement by saying that he had not seen the lotter of Walsh or heard of it before the reading in court. It contained someromarkable statements that he feit he must answer.

Judge Wylle wished to know if the Courtought to listen to an argument over the computation. Merrick Contradicts Walsh.

Sudge Wylle wished to know if the Court ought to listen to an argument over the communication.

Mr. Merrick said no; but he felt that he should say what he desired. The communication referred either to Mr. Ker or himself. He was sure that it did not refer to Mr. Ker, and therefore it must refer to the speaker for it was himself that held the conversation with Walsh. It was after the consultation with Walsh it was after the consultation with Walsh that he suggested to his associates that they apply to the Attorney-General to ask the Court to reconvene the grand jury. Mr. Bliss said not to do that, he would go to the Gourt to reconvene the grand jury. Mr. Bliss said not to do that, he would go to the Gourt in the convenience of the grand jury. All the said, were untrue. All that the Government wanted of Walsh, as a witness, was the papers that he had. The statements set forth by Walsh, as coming from him at all. He said that Mr. Bliss had made every offert to find Walsh in New York, but had not succeeded. He had himself, at his own expense, visited New York, and tried to secure an interview with the man. They had sent subported and subported the guest subported the marshals fof the United States, containing thems and memoranda they wished Walsh to produce. They had sent on a private citizen, properly deputized, who remained in New York ten days, but

Could Not Find the Mau.

The Government needs and requires the presence of this witner, and in the face of

Could Not Find the Man.

The Government needs and requires the presence of this witners, and in the face of this, would the Court take the unprecedented course of forcing the Government to a trial? He wished to sak the District attornsy if there were not cases on his docket anterior in their date to this awa ting trial.

Mr. Worthington replied that there were, and that he had plenty of cases to keep the Court busy.

Judge Wylle said he was glad to hear it, but he added that the Court had not been kept busy.

busy.

Mr. Merrick said that whether there were cases enough or not he, as a counsel for the Government, should never consent to go to itsel until the could have his witness in court, "Suppose you cannot get him?" asked the Judgs.

'Then we will wait," replied Mr. Merrick. A Most Remarkable Spectacle. "This is a most remarkable spectacle," said

"This is a most remerkable speciacie," said the Judge.

"Here is a witness in the city of New York who cannot be reached by either the power of the Court or House of Representatives. It is a most remarkable speciacie. You have had ever since last December to find this witness. How inuch more time do you want?"

"Until we can get this witness," answered Mr. Merrick.

A Monstrous Proposition. A Monatrous Proposition.
Colonel Ingersoil said that in court all
parties were equal, and it was monatrous to
say that the prosecution of a defendant depended entirely upon the caprice of the prosecuting officer. This case was delayed on account of a disagreement between the Government and its witness, Waish. The latter had
made demands, but he did not understand
that the Government intended to comply with
them. "No," said the Judge, "that is absurd to

"No," said the Judge, "that is absurd to think so."
Colonel Ingersoll said that he was told tast the man Watsh laughed at the idea of his being hidden away and he is to be seen pub-licly in the streets of New York.
"I don't think that has anything to do with the case," said the Attorney-General. "Where are the allidaylist"

No Trouble to Find Walsh. No Trouble to Find Walsh.

"I don't need any," roplied Colonol Ingorsoll. "My, Lawyer Hine, of this city, met Walsh in the Aster House only a week are, and taked with him for more than an hour. Mr. A. M. Gibbon testified before the Springer Committee to have no trouble in finding him."

This was the man, Col. Ingersoil said, that the Government was waiting for. The man, they had deliborately said, told an unituth about them: the man they wanted to go before the jury with and say, "Although he has told falsehoods about us, still we want you to believe him." He wished to know when they expected to lasso Walsh and when they would bring him here. He was willing to admit that Walsh Would Swear to Anything.

Walsh Would Swear to Anything.
He would admit that if Walsh was here he would swear to anything the Government might ask him. But he thought that it would be more honorable for the Government to go on without Mr. Walsh, and not ask any jury to believe him. If any man was to be convicted it ought to be on good evidence and testimony of honorable men. They were ready to try the question and submit the case to a jury. Brewster Lands His Virtue and Fair-

Brewster Lands His Virtue and Pairness.

Attorney-General Brewster said that there
was no excitement in him. He controlled the
prosecution and he permitted no malice to
enter into it. Much that the previous speaker
had said was sound and solid and should be
given serious consideration. He wished to
know if there was any oppression in the case.
He could answer that none was intended.
There had been no lack of diligence on the
part of the Government in the prosecution of
the case, and they asked the Court to suspend
it for the present, It was not the presence of
the witness (Walsh) that was wanted so much
as the presentation of certain papers in his
possession.

presention.

Large sums of money had been expended to obtain the man's presence in court, and, in the face of that he has not been produced; but that did not think that the Government had exhausted the limit of time and latitude of the case in trying to secure the attendance of this witness, and believed that they should have more, and he asked the Court to decline to rush the Government or the preservation in the case. He

the presention in the case. He

Bid Not Desire to Convict Mr.

Kieliogg.

He would like to see him go free. All that he
was present for was to represent the Government in the line of his duty and conduct of
the prograution. He asked for further time to
find the man, and when he had done all that
he could on his conscience and honor and
failed to find him then he would come into
Court and ask that a day he set for trial
whether he had the witness or not.

Judge Jere Wilson said they had before them
what he considered an extreme case, and if he
had any doubts before the romarks of the

connsei on that subject, their statements had settled it. Mr. Walsh went before two grand juries and they refused to indict. Then what followed? Why, Mr. Walsh demanded that the grand jury be reconvened and he vindicated. Why the Grand Jury Was Reconvened.

grand jury be reconvened and he vindicated.

Why the Grand Jury Was Reconvened.

It was reconvened, and only for the purpose of getting Waish fo tealify against Brady and Dorsey in the Star-Route trial was he allowed to go before it, and the indicinent of Mr. Bellogg followed. These were circumstances well known to every one who mad anything to do with the Star-Route trials.

Mr. Wilson thought what they were asking for was for unreasonable. All they asked was that the trial be set dewn for an early day, when they could meet their accusors face to face before a jury.

Judge Wylle's Decison.

Judge Wylle's Decison.

Judge Wylle's decision was should a day be assigned for the trial of this case. The 6th arelete of the Cenetitution requires that a defendant shall have the right to a speedy and public trial. That was an injunction all courts must aboy, it was all dressed to some extent to the courts, for they mist see that the party had a speedy trial. How was this power to be exercised by fixing a day for the trial, and the Government as well as the defendant must be ready on that day.

What Colonel Ingersell Will Admit. What Colonel Ingersoil Will Admit.

He understood that Colonel Ingersoil would admit that Walsh would swear, if here, to what the Government said in its affiliavit.

"Yes; I will admit it," said Colonel Ingersoil.

soll. "You will not admit it to be facts," said the Judge; "but that Walsh would swear to it, it

"Yes, I will admit it," said Colonel Ingersoll.

"You will not admit it to be facts," said the Judge; "but that Walsh would swear to it, it here,"

"Yes, sir; that's it," answered Colonel Ingersoll.

"Well, that is all the Government could get it Walsh was here," said the Court.

Judge Wylie then reviewed the progress of the case down to the December term of the court, and said that the Government had been diligent in preparing, but when the time came was not ready on account of the absence of Walsh, and the case was continued to the present term. Walsh was still not found. They head of him, however. His letters appear in the public prints, and he never falled to send the court a copy of them.

The Court knew Walsh's handwriting, and the letters acdressed to him came in that handwriting, costmarked New York. Still the man could not be found. After this delay and the offer made by Colonel Ingersoll, the question was whether a day should be set.

Would anything be gained by a posponement? Could the attendance of Walsh be had? It seemed that Walsh could go where he pleased. It was the most audaclous thing he had ever heard of. He wanted to see if there was power enough in this Government to find this man, and he wanted to see if the could be found in three weeks. If he had ever heard of, He wanted to see if the could be found in three weeks. If he had eluded them hereafter unless some effort was made to find him. It was due the defendant that he should have a trial, and

He Would Set the 21st of April for It An effort was made to reduce the time to two weeks, but the Court declined to make it, stating by the date given be thought the deck would be clear for this case.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ASSAULT? If Shorter Was Not Guilty of One

Under the Circumstances Charges of Assault Had Better be Aban-doned. Before the regular business of the Polles Court began this morning Judge Sneil called the attention of Prosecuting Attorney Thomas to the case of William Shorter, the culprit who was before him yesterday for grossly exposing

to be case of william snorter, use culpit who was before him yeaterday for grossity exposing himself to a crowd of little school girls and assaulting Sarah Mary Kiggins.

His Honor stated that he gave the prisoner the extent of the law for indecent exposure and suspended the charge of assault, but a report has been published to the effect that the punishment was inadequate for the offense. He stated that the assault consisted simply in the defendant's putting his hand on the shoulder of the girl, as it appeared from the evidence. He directed the presecutor to make a thorough investigation of the case, and if there was anything in the assault to bring it before the Court again.

"I have no love for this particular class of criminals, as you know," said His Honor, "and if there was an assault committed he will be punished for it."

Mr. Padgett, who presecuted the ene vesterday, stated that the assault consisted in the prisoner's laying his hand on the young laiv and using the violent language to her: "I will short you if you run."

The Soldiers' Temperance Union. The Soldiers' Temperance Union, No. 1. of the Arsenal, held its first anniversary in the pest library last evening. A large number of the friends and workers in this good cause were on hand to greet the Boys in Blue. Specifies, toasts and recitations, interspersed with singing, was the order of the exercises, after which the company was invited to a dining-room, tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, where tables were loaded with everything heart could wish for to satisfy the inner man. Great credit is due to the committee of arrangements for the enjoyable entertainment, which consisted of Sergeant Hudson, as chairman, assisted by Mesars, Miller, Drew, Carroll, Gallen and others, of the staunch temperance soldier boys.

Polygamy in Georgia.

The following incident of polygamy in Georgia is related, "A well-to-do farmer of Paulding County, Echols by name, a married man with children, folned the Mormon Church a few years ago and moved out to Utah. He endeavored to pursuade hits wife to become a Mormon and go with him, but she declined, having an idea what his game was. Echolsac-cordingly left alone for Utah. He returned the next year as a Mormon missionary, and began a proceeding in the courts to obtain possession of his children, whom he desired to take to Utah. The court refused the request, and gave the children to the mother. Echols had his revenge, however, among his converts in Paulding County was a Miss Lee, a friend of his wife. He has just persuaded Miss Lee to join him at Salt Lake City and be married, and has started back to his old home for a honeymoon with wife No. 2, he having been reappointed missionary to Georgia." Polygamy in Georgia.

"The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon." "The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayen," Mr. W. M. R. French, the distinguished lecturer on fine arts, will lecture at Lincoin Hali next Thursday evening, his aubject being "The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayen," Mr. French is well known throughout the country. He is the son of Judge French, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, His lecture is a distinctly original one, teing really a discussion of the analogies between literary composition and pictorial composition candened amusing by illustrations. He is a humorous speaker. Chalks and talks at the same time. His lecture should be well attended.

A Man who Mortgared Himself.

One of the most remarkable suits on record is about to be beset before the Suprems Court of South Carolina. If grows out of a mortgage on his own purson made by a while man hamed John Hando, of Pitt County, in that State, securing Jim Taker, a catton planter, for a debt due him. This deel realist.

"I, John Hando, of the county of Pitt, in the State of North Carolina, am indebted to Jim Taker, or the State and county aforceald, in the sum of \$26, for which he holds my note, to be due on the 11th day of January, 1881, and to secure the payment of the same of personal property, to wat, myself, to work with him long enough to pay this dobt, but on this special trust, that if I fall to pay said dobt right away, then he, the stall Taker, or his assigns, may self me at the courthnusse door for credit or cash, as he thinks beat, after giving twenty days' public notice at three public places, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the discharge of said debt, and interest on the same and cost and expenses of maxing such sale, and pay the surplus, if any, to me. "Given under my hand and seal this the 14th day of January, 1884."

Hando failed to pay the amount due, and Taker was at liberty, under the terias of the deed, to sell tilm at public auction. Some time before the expiration of the twenty days' grace allowed the mortgaged dobtor the news granted by the Superior Court, and me and court will be sell till and the courthnuse granted by the Superior Court, and me and court will be sell to took place. The Superior Court will he sale took of the days. A Man who Mortgaged Himself.

of suffines and to be suggested our talloring department is the freet and most complete ever above the street and most complete ever above the street and street and design care

Minstrels at Lincoln Hall. Tratcher I charces, of West's Troupe of Minstels, open on Monday evening at Lincoin. This troupe has drawn in the West the largest audiences of the mason. Everbody will want to go and hear them.

Some people think a little salt in cores im-proves the taste.

TWO AWFUL EXPLOSIONS

35 CENTS A MONTH

OF POWDER AND NITRO-GLYCERINE

Several Persons Killed at the Du-pont Bill, in New Jersey-Mr. Du-pont Supposed to Be a Victim-Reticence as to the Disaster - A Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at the Repanno Chemical Works,

PHILADELPHIA, March 29 .- An explosion occurred at Gibbstown, N. J., this morning, about 11 o'clock, in the Dupont Powder Mill, and it is feared that Mr. Dupont and Superintendent Hill, who were engaged in making experiments at the time, are either killed or fatally injured. The explosion took place in the experiment room.

An employe, who was interrogated regard-ing the accident, declared he could not tell the number of killed and wounded, as he had been forbidden to give any information trees the subject.

upon the subject.

It is reported that six persons were killed by the explosion, and the coroner and Drs. Hurdekoper and Stewart, of this city, have taken passage on a tug for the scene of the

CHESTER, P.A., March 29.—The nitro-glycerine house of the Repanno Chemical Works, at Thompson Point, N. J., across the river from this city exploded at 19:30 this morning, and it is believed several men have been killed.

The Chess Champton.

Condoling With the Queen.

Colonel De Winton Takes Gordon's Place.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Colonel De Winton has accepted a commission from the Beiging Government to proceed to the Lower Cougo and administer the Beigian interests in that region, as General Gordon had intended to do before his expedition to the Soudan.

Shooting All Round.

A Reckless Leap.

STEUDENVILLE, OHIO, March 28,—Peter Costello, an Italian laborer, undertook to jump from a moving passenger train to join his fellow-workmen, who were on a work train standing on a side track. He struck a telegraph pole, crushing his head and died instantly.

The Autumn Campaign Against El Mahdi.

LONDON, March 29.—The Standard's Catrocorrespondent states that Borber is expected to be the base of an autumn campaign against El Mahdi.

Brignoll's Story.

Bignor Brignoll was telling the other day that once while he was singing in concert for a charitable object, the prima donns was suddenly attacked with singer's sore throat, and it became necessary that some one should apologize to the audience. The manager declared he was suffering from nervousness and could not do it, and he begged Brignoll to make the explanation. The tenor, going forward, said:

'Leitles and gentlemen, I regret to zay zat andame N—— sex a lectle horse dis evening.'

reals of laughter greeted this announce-ment, and the tener looked puzzled, thinking the audience misunderstood him. He ad-vanced once more, and with thundering em-thasts record out. phasis reared out:

'I may mat Madame N — eez a feetle horse
dis evening."

His Reasonable Excuse. Yunkers Statesman.
"This is a protty time of night for you to be getting in, Mr. Orimsonbeak," exclatmed Mrs. getting in, Mr. Orimsonbeak," exclatmed Mrs. getting in, Mr. Orimsonbeak, "exclatmed home late the

Charlotte Republican.
Officeholders are no longer a source chrevenue to political parties, except as they may individually and spontaneously contribute in proportion to their means as chizons. By-movals from office may still be made for political reasons but the vacancies thus created can only be filled through the examination, and in the vast majority of cases those certified for appointment are unknown to the appointing officers. To eliminate political favoration the Civil-Service is an immense reform, and the progress the commission has made in this direction justifies its creation and insures its perpetuation.

On No. 18. A lady to buseryoung asks a young man ear the routette table; "Dear sir, will you kindly place this louis a full number?"

Slow, but Probably Sure. Slow, but Probably Sure.

Wheeling Journal

If the same business-like dispatch had been displayed in organizing the Greely Relief Expedition that was exhibited in organizing the relief for the Ohio Valley flood sufforers, threely would have been sengaged on the lecture plaiform long ago. That is the difference in the business methods of the two men, Lincoln and Chandler.

Where All Men Find Their Level.

Her Glaring Inconsistency.

I well Citizen.
"I live for those that love me," writes a neeters for the first line of a poem entitled "What I live for." Here the theopetistically with a city for the first live is apparent. She lives for those who love her, yet insists on writing poetry.

West. Rehoboth Sunday Herald. A Missouri man tried to ride a male amoss a creek thirty feet deep. The man was drowned, but the mule got over safely. He walked on bottom and breathed through his eats.

A Noval Incident Worth Montioning.

A Nitro-Glycerine House Explodes.

The Chess Champion.

Pittsbungs, P.A., March 29.—In the chess contest, in which Dr. J. H. Zukertort, the champion chess player, ongared in a game with twenty-seven players simultaneously, the games were completed shortly after 10/clock this morning, resulting as follows:
Three games were wen and two drawn in favor of the players and twenty-two for the champion.

London, March 20,—The Queen has re-ceived telegrams of condolence from the Gaz-tof Russia, the Emperor of Germany and other royal personages. All the ambassadors at the British Court have made official visits to Wind-sor Falace to express their sympathy for the Queen in her boreavement.

Minnyapous, Minn, March 28.—In a sa-loon last night Detective Hankinson was shot through the neek, a rough known as "Montana Jack" was shot through the arm, and James Haverly, a gambler, was shot twice through the head and will probably die.

dis evening."
Another rear of laughter, amid which a voice in the gailery cried out: "Then if she is a horse, why not trot her out?"
Then the mistake was plate to him, and Brignell laughed as heartily as any one.

getting in, Mr. Crimsonbeak," exclaimed Mrs. C. when her husband returned nome late the other night slightly under the influence of a full moon, or something more exhibitanting.

"Why—hit—love, I don't see anythin' the matter with the—hit—time," was the husband's reply, validy trying to get hit option the family timeplace.

"Well, if you could look straight enough, Mr. Crimsonbeak, you would see that it is 12:30 o'clock. You should have been home full two hours ago."

"Impossible, love—hit—impossible for mo to be home two hours ago."

"And why was it impossible, I should like to know?" said the bestar half, looking as though she could chew her husband up is her anger.

"Because," explained the folly man, "because—hit—I wasn't full two hours ago."

Civil-Service Reform.

And She Thought He Would Put It

"Tpos which number, madam?"
"Tpos which number, madam?"
"Ton that of my age," says the lady, with a simpering air.
"But, madam," says the roung man, with an accent of sincerity, "the numbers only run up to 36."

New York editor, got themselves interviewed by reporters of other papers, and then reproduce the interview. But at a dog aght a New York editor has to stand on his Uptoes to see anything, just the same as common, no-account folks.

One of the Stories They Tell Out

Philadelphia Feedrd.

A telegram from Portress Monroe informs us that the United States steamer Ossipse has reached Hampton Roads in safety. This gratifying adventure is worth chroniciting.

Cabiner size phologophus, only \$1,50 per dozen, Chroner Size phologophus, 120 Seventh at h. w.